

Fall Hosiery.



Sterling values that stamp the store as an absolute leader in all grades of domestic hosiery. The makers of the Gordon Dye and Topsy Brand, considered the best makers on the market, made a strong bid for our business for 1908.

Boys' Heavy Stocking; also Fleece Lined and Gauze Lisle; a special value at .25c

Men's Fancy Socks, large assortment. .25c

Men's Black and Tan Socks, good values. .10 and 15c

Dry Goods

Lutkemeier
ESTABLISHED 1876

Carpets

IS THE BURLEY SOCIETY A TRUST?

The attack on the "Equity Trust" which the Cincinnati-Commercial Tribune began with great virulence August 2, for which it assumes editorial responsibility and which it has systematically and maliciously continued since, is an attack on the Burley Tobacco Society alone. With the American Society of Equity the Tribune has no concern, except that the American Society of Equity advocates the controlled marketing of farm products, a principle which the Burley Tobacco Society has applied to the marketing of White Burley tobacco. No more is the Commercial-Tribune concerned about the tobacco organizations in the State which control other than White Burley tobacco. But being itself interested or closely connected with those who are interested in Burley tobacco, it makes this continued onslaught on the Burley Tobacco Society because the success of the Burley Society causes certain tobacco interests temporary inconvenience. Incidentally, too, it takes up the cudgel for the Commission Tobacco Warehouses.

Not only in its commercial columns but in its editorial columns as well (are they also commercial?) the Tribune begs the question and appeals to popular prejudice by always referring to the Burley Tobacco Society as the "Equity Trust." The present writer denies that the Burley Tobacco Society is a trust. In the sweat of their brows the members of the society grew the tobacco which they hold and control. It is theirs, and they do not intend, if they can prevent it, that any one shall get hold of it for less than its reasonable value, or no matter for how much above its reasonable value, in a way that would weaken the organization and injure or destroy its efficiency in protecting the growers' interests in the future.

For this latter reason the district board of control discourages the transfer either of tobacco or of certificates, because they want the grower to hold on in the fight and secure all the advance in price; and for this reason, too, the board demands that every man who entered into compact to hold his tobacco in common with all others in the society abide by his contract.

The compact was entered into with the understanding that every member took equal risks with equal hopes of advantage. If any member, either to secure an immediate sale or to get a higher price than that at which his tobacco is graded in the contract, breaks his contract, he is guilty of a breach of faith that any man of honor would scorn and which the last General Assembly made by statute a misdemeanor. The man who enters into the compact and then breaks it throws upon those who do act in good faith all the liabilities which he assumed with them and appropriates all the advantages which was to be mutual. Any honorable man knows how to class such a fellow—albeit there may be extreme cases in which the society should make exceptions to its just rules, or in some way provide for the man in extreme straits.

The Tribune's effort is to convey the impression that the Burley Tobacco Society is a monopoly in the same sense that the American Tobacco Co. is a monopoly.

There are two fundamental differences between the natures of the two organizations: First, in the way the property controlled is acquired, and, second, in the purpose for which this control is acquired. In one instance the control comes through voluntary co-operation, and an opportunity to co-operate is extended to every man; in the other it came through competition which crushed out every man except the winner. The purpose of this control in one instance is the good of each man co-operating; in the other the purpose is the destruction of the weak man for the benefit of the strong few. One is a corporation without capital, not for corporate gain and therefore has no watered stock and pays no dividends.

What the Burley Tobacco Society seeks to control is the supply of the loose White Burley tobacco, the product of the labor of its members. The object of such control is the advantage of each member. The American Tobacco Company controls the loose leaf, the manufacture and the sale of the manufactured article, together with contributory industries, as the licorice business, the box and bag business. The commodities which it controls are the products of the labor of those whom the company seeks to shut out or to absorb for the benefit of the American Tobacco Co., and not for the benefit of those who produced the values. In the acquisition of these values they are said, by one who has been very gentle with them, to have used the methods of the "pirate, the pickpocket and the porch climber." One house built up a brand and the American Tobacco Company acquired the brand, not for the benefit of the house that built it up, but for the benefit of the American Tobacco Co.

A former employee of the American Tobacco Company gives this writer the following example of the company's methods of overcoming competition. The instructions given this salesman by his employers were, in dealing with a retailer in a town where a disposition to patronize home industries by using the product of a local factor, to refuse to sell the retail merchant any trust goods unless the merchant agreed to discard the products of the local factory for trust products throughout. For instance, if the local factory manufactured plug tobacco, refuse to sell the merchant smoking tobacco unless he took also trust plug. If this did not work, sell him the smoking tobacco and give him all the plug he could use. If the local factory manufactured cigars or other smoking tobacco, refuse to sell him plug tobacco for the trust to sell him plug unless he discarded the local smoking tobacco for the trust smoking tobacco. If this failed, sell him the plug and give him all the smoking tobacco he could possibly use.

In the seat of a large university

where was established a factory manufacture smoke tobacco under the name of the American Tobacco Co. The man was sent to the market about-town with money and of the trust brands. or the boys" with the freely distribute cigars and other smoking tobacco, calling attention to the brand.

This sales campaign was with all its subtleties and its are not to be destroyed by the States Government. Tobacco is not secreted in any business any reasonable dealing.

The Standard Oil Company the American Tobacco Company numerous other trusts have a monopoly by destroying the business of those in competition with them in the same business. The organized trust does not destroy or absorb the business of any tobacco grower. It seeks only to make the growing of tobacco more profitable and more profitable to every grower alike. Their success will not lessen the number of tobacco growers by one or lessen the profits of one grower.

There are no laws existing that seem able to protect the farmers now against this greedy combine and they are using the only method known to them to protect themselves. They are dealing with what they produce by their own toil and not with what they have acquired by outwitting some one else.

So much for the relative claims of the Burley Tobacco Society and the American Tobacco Company upon the recognition of the State. One seeks to leave as much wealth in the hands of the masses that all people may thrive and support both their individual and their community interests; the other seeks to reduce the masses to the minimum wage while large fortunes amass in the coffers of the few. One tends to equalize wealth by a just distribution of profits, the other tends to concentrate wealth, produce congestion and corruption in Wall street while the farmer is kept just out of reach of want. One seeks the greatest good of the greatest number, the other seeks the aggrandizement of the few.

The Tribune writer parallels the charge that the American Tobacco Company has destroyed the business of others by charging that the Burley Tobacco Society has inconvenienced independent manufacturers and hurt business of the commission tobacco warehouses and the speculative dealers.

If the independent manufacturer suffers hardships it is the power of the trust that he has justly to complain of. He can not demand that the grower of tobacco furnish him raw material at a sacrifice in order that he may be able to cope with the trust. Let the independent manufacturer make his fight against the trust that has hurt his business, the combination that has squeezed out the many for the benefit of the few. The trust has truly said that the price of tobacco would not affect their business hurtfully so long as all manufacturers paid the same price for raw material. The Burley Tobacco Society sells at a uniform price.

Until the Tobacco Trust choked them out the commission tobacco warehouses and the tobacco speculator lived off of the folly of one end of the tobacco-growing business—the selling end. Growers sold tobacco at auction in the commission warehouses for anything it would bring—in many instances getting from a little to much less than nothing for it. They sold tobacco to speculators for low prices and the speculators held it for high prices. The farmers have found both of these methods to be most unbusinesslike. As before indicated, the American Tobacco Company has greatly decreased the volume of sales by the first method because they had control of the sales at the commission houses as well as at the barns, and the farmer had only extra trouble and expense without competition when he shipped to the city markets.

So long as the grower could sell through commission warehouses and to speculators in actual competition

Bargains in New Shingles

Shingles sold for \$6.00 per thousand reduced to, per thousand . . . **\$4.00**

Shingles that sold for \$5.00 per thousand and reduced to, per thousand . . . **\$3.50**

Shingles that sold for \$4.00 per thousand sand reduced to, per thousand . . . **\$3.00**

Shingles that sold for \$3.25 per thousand sand reduced to, per thousand . . . **\$2.50**

HAMMOND & COMPANY
FRANKFORT, KY.

KENTUCKY'S BIGGEST SHOW

THE STATE FAIR
LOUISVILLE

SEPT. 14-15-16-17-18-19-1908
SIX BIG DAYS DAILY RACES
\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

WEBER'S BAND FREE ATTRACTIONS 20 SIDE SHOWS

Here is the place to display your live stock and products; to meet your friends; and to combine with information. Show every day, rain or shine. \$100,000 Live Stock Pavilion. Be one of the million to visit this year's Fair.

LOW RAILROAD RATES
For information, entry blanks or catalog, address
J. W. NEWMAN, Secretary Louisville, Ky.

RETURN TICKET FREE.

C. W. SAFFELL, THE ANN STREET GROCER, HAS DECIDED TO GIVE HIS CUSTOMERS LIVING ON THE INTERURBAN CAR LINE A RETURN TICKET FREE OF CHARGE WHEN YOU PURCHASE

\$2.00 WORTH HE WILL GIVE YOU A TICKET TO JETTS.
\$3.00 WORTH HE WILL GIVE YOU A TICKET TO McKEE'S.
\$5.00 WORTH HE WILL GIVE YOU A TICKET TO VER-SAILLES.

REMEMBER THAT I HAVE THE VERY BEST OF EVERYTHING IN THE GROCERY LINE.

C. W. SAFFELL

1907 CROP Must All Be Sold Before Any Of 1908 Crop.

PLANTERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION TAKES ACTION—
HALF YET ON HAND.

The Executive Board of the Planters' Protective Association has decided that no sales of the 1908 crop of tobacco, under the control of that organization, shall be made until the 1907 crop has been finally disposed of.

The last report of Auditor Scales showed that about 30,000 hogsheads of the 1907 crop have been sold, this being about one-half of the holdings of the association. For several weeks now the sales of tobacco all over the district have been decreasing with no settled indications of a stronger demand at any time soon.

The report that the crop which is now maturing would be one of the finest in quality and largest in yield which has been grown in many years, is thought to have been one of the prime reasons for the lack of buying.

In the face of the crop coming on the buyers did not show as great a desire for old tobacco on hand.

In order to remove this barrier to further sales the executive committee has passed the order that none of the 1908 crop is to be offered until the balance of the 1907 crop is sold. Already there have been some rumors that a "no crop" movement would be started for next year, and unless the crop and a half now on hand is disposed of before planting time next year this movement will doubtless gain more strength on account of those conditions. Officials of the association say they confidently expect a resumption of buying within the near future, and they do not anticipate any trouble in disposing of their entire holdings at full graded prices.

The schedule of prices remains the same as it is at present, the board deciding that the prices now asked were equitable to all concerned.

A salary of \$60 per year was ordered to be paid to the various county secretaries. Upon these men falls the burden of the clerical work in their counties, and it was the general opinion that they should not continue to work for nothing. The county secretaries will be required to forward to

C. M. BRIDGEFORD

Interior decorations done to suit all tastes—in oil colors, fresco colors, wall paper relief, etc.

Collins Bldg. Main Street.
Home Phone 34.

Mrs. N. E. Greene, secretary of the association, a complete list of the members in their county.—Hopkinsville New Era.

WHEN TRIFLES BECOME TROUBLES.

If any person suspects that their kidneys are deranged they should take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once and not risk having Bright's disease or diabetes. Delay gives the disease stronger foothold and you should delay taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. Sold by all druggists.